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## **An early contribution to the avifauna of Paraná, Brazil. The Arkady Fiedler expedition of 1928/29**

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Among Brazilian states, Paraná possesses one of the best-studied avifaunas (e.g. Straube & Bornschein 1995, Anjos & Schuchmann 1997). Only recently, Scherer-Neto & Straube (1995) published a comprehensive summary of its ornithological history together with a detailed list of all bird species credibly recorded for the state. A major contribution to this knowledge was supplied by Polish ornithologists in the first two decades of the 20th century. Tadeusz Chrostowski (1878-1923) conducted field work from December 1910 to January 1911 and again in the last months of 1913. Together with Tadeusz Jaczewski and S. Borecki, Chrostowski again went to Paraná, and between 1921 and 1924 (after 1923 only Jaczewski), they collected specimens of c. 260 species and subspecies of birds (Gebhardt 1964, Scherer-Neto & Straube 1995). The ornithological results of their expeditions were edited by Chrostowski (1912, 1921, 1922-1923), and later by Jaczewski (1925), Domaniewski (1925), Sztolcman (1926a, 1926b), and Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927).

While these data are properly documented, the work of Arkady Fiedler appears to have been neglected. Born in Poznań (named Posen and located in the Prussian province of the same name in Germany at that time) on 28 November 1894, he started a versatile career as a poet. In 1927, he began to travel to many countries in all continents. Collecting zoological specimens for natural history museums, he

considered himself a researcher and became an author of travel reports. Beginning in 1935, he published several books, some of which became very popular in Poland and were translated to other languages. In September 1939 he stayed in Tahiti, but soon returned to Europe to fight with Polish troops supporting the western allies. In 1946, he returned to Poland and wrote most of his exciting adventure reports. He died in 1985 (details from Wielka Encyklopedia Powszechna 1963 and Nowa Encyklopedia Powszechna 1995).

In November 1928, Arkady Fiedler and Antoni Wisniewski, a zoological preparator, travelled to Paraná to continue the investigations made by Tadeusz Chrostowski, who had died of malaria on 4 April 1923, while heading an expedition to the river Ivaí (Gebhardt 1964). Fiedler and Wisniewski collected at four major localities (Fig. 1, and described in more detail below) and gathered c. 1,150 birds, 100 mammals, reptiles and amphibians as well as more than 6,000 insects. In addition, they collected valuable ethnological material before leaving Paraná in May 1929. Unfortunately, their expedition's notes provide only very scant information (colouration of irides, legs, and bills, as well as tail measurements of some 25 individuals; Museum of Natural History, Berlin, unpublished records on Fiedler's expedition).

The ornithological collection, or at least its largest portion, is preserved at the Museum für Naturkunde (Museum of Natural History) in Berlin, but it was never adequately examined after Erwin Stresemann undertook a preliminary determination of the bird specimens in 1946/47. Today, 1,014 specimens collected by Fiedler and Wisniewski in Paraná are present in the Berlin collection (see Appendix). Twenty one specimens noted by Stresemann are missing, so that if the preliminary record of 1,150 bird specimens was correct, only 10% of the original collection is preserved in other museums, or lost. Unfortunately, however, the quality of almost all remaining specimens is low due to poor skill of preparation.

## Localities

The following data are included in the unpublished expedition records preserved at the Museum of Natural History, Berlin. Localities 1 to 4 are indicated in Fig. 1. Note that since Fiedler's and Wisniewski's collecting much natural forest habitat in Paraná has been destroyed.

1. *Cândido de Abreu*. A settlement indicated by Fiedler as the westernmost point of (European Brazilian) civilization at that time, as the borderline between culturally initiated habitat shift and primary forest inhabited only by Indians. Located 40 km NW of Teresa Cristina (Fiedler: Teresina), Fiedler and Wisniewski established their expedition's base there in December 1928, and stayed until March 1929. The settlement's population comprised c. 900 Poles, 600 Germans and 200 Brazilians. The mixed forest consisted of a natural composition of deciduous trees and conifers. Several collecting localities in the very close vicinity used by Fiedler and Wisniewski were all situated between 400 and 800 m a.s.l.

2. *Faxinal da Boa Vista* (Fiedler: Fachinal de Pedrão). Located S of Cândido Abreu and c. 30 km SW of Teresa Cristina at c. 600 m a.s.l. The expedition visited the site in early 1929, probably in February. Due to the proximity to Cândido Abreu, Fiedler and Wisniewski spent only a short time at Faxinal and returned to their expedition's base. Fiedler gave no indication on vegetation, habitats or habitat shift due to human exploitation at this collecting site.
3. *Barra Branca*. An area located 2 km from Morretes, E of the Serra do Mar mountain ridge. Fiedler and Wisniewski collected here from 24 March to 27 April 1929. They experienced the locality (c. 20 m a.s.l.) as the warmest region of Paraná, and described the landscape as swampy with a few dry hills, stocked with forest, whereas the lowlands were characterised by only solitary trees.
4. *Campininha*. Located c. 30 km SE of Curitiba and c. 1,000 m a.s.l. in the Serra do Mar mountain ridge, Fiedler indicated the vicinity as belonging to the savannah region S of Piraquara, a grassland landscape interrupted by swampy areas and gallery forests. He spent 2 weeks there from 29 April to 14 May 1929.



Fig. 1: Collecting localities of Arkady Fiedler and Antoni Wisniewski in the Brazilian state of Paraná, 1928/29. 1 = Cândido de Abreu, 2 = Faxinal da Boa Vista, 3 = Barra Branca, 4 = Campininha.

## Results

A complete list of all species and the number of specimens collected by Fiedler and Wisniewski 1928/29 in Paraná, which are preserved at the Museum of Natural History, Berlin, is given in the Appendix. In the following, we merely provide some information on species and specimens which deserve a particular treatment as rare or little-observed etc.

### **UNIFORM CRAKE** *Amaurolimnas concolor*

In general surveys (Taylor, in del Hoyo *et al.* 1996, Taylor & van Perlo 1998), the species is listed as occurring in Paraná. Its occurrence in this state is indicated by the distribution map by Taylor (in del Hoyo *et al.* 1996) and is mentioned in the species account, for race *castaneus*, in Taylor & van Perlo (1998). However, Sick (1993) indicated the states of Espírito Santo and São Paulo as the southern limit of this species' distribution, and it was not mentioned by Scherer-Neto & Straube (1995). The single specimen collected by Fiedler and Wisniewski in Barra Branca (No. 46.340) may thus be the first confirmed or published record of this species for the state of Paraná, although the bird is often overlooked due to its secretive habits (Taylor & van Perlo 1998).

### **SCALED PIGEON** *Columba speciosa*

Fiedler and Wisniewski collected a single specimen of the Scaled Pigeon at Barra Branca (No. 2000.36) and thus provided another registration for Paraná of this obviously rare species (Straube & Bornschein 1995, Scherer-Neto & Straube 1995).

### **GOLDEN-CAPPED PARAKEET** *Aratinga auricapilla*

Three specimens collected by Fiedler and Wisniewski in the vicinity of Cândido de Abreu (Nos. 46.425, 2000.37, 2000.38) and thus confirmed another of very few records of this threatened species for Paraná (Collar *et al.* 1992, Scherer-Neto & Straube 1995). There appear to be very few, if any, recent records of the Golden-capped Parakeet in the state (Guy Kirwan, pers. comm.)

### **VINACEOUS AMAZON** *Amazona vinacea*

A single specimen of this endangered parrot was collected by Fiedler and Wisniewski in the vicinity of Cândido de Abreu. The collectors' spare notes gave no details of this species, and they thus did not notice any particularities about its frequency, appearance in flocks, close relationship to forests dominated by Paraná Pine *Araucaria angustifolia* etc. The specimen was identified by Erwin Stresemann but it is no longer present in the collection of the Museum of Natural History in Berlin.

### **OCHRE-COLLARED PICULET** *Picumnus temminckii*

Although the White-barred Piculet *P. cirratus* also occurs in Paraná (Anjos & Schuchmann 1997) and freely interbreeds with the Ochre-collared Piculet (Winkler *et al.* 1995), all specimens (8♂, 13♀, 1 imm.; Nos. 2000.39-2000.60) collected by



Fiedler and Wisniewski clearly belong to *P. temminckii*. Due to frequent hybridisation with neighbouring congeners, Scherer-Neto & Straube (1995) listed both White-barred and Ochre-collared Piculets under *P. cirratus*.

#### **VARIABLE ANTSHRIKE** *Thamnophilus caerulescens*

Two subspecies of this impressive thamnophilid occur in Paraná, nominate *caerulescens* in the west and *gilvigaster*, the Tawny-bellied Antshrike, in eastern parts of the state (Sibley & Monroe 1990). They are still considered as conspecific, although Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Wolters (1975-1982) indicated that both *caerulescens* and *gilvigaster* may be turn out to be distinct biological species. The specimens obtained by Fiedler and Wisniewski at the same localities (*caerulescens*: 1 ♂ from Cândido de Abreu, 2 ♂ from Barra Branca, Nos. 46.393, 46.418, 46.557; *gilvigaster*: 2 ♂ and 2 ♀ from Cândido de Abreu, 3 ♂ and 4 ♀ from Barra Branca, Nos. 46.359, 46.499, 46.558, 47.8, 2000.61-2000.66) provide evidence that they should be considered as two separate species. The taxonomic situation in these birds is very complicated and still unresolved. The taxa should be considered as subspecies of *T. caerulescens* until more analysis is undertaken; it is highly likely that more than one subspecies is involved (under both the Biological and Phylogenetic species concepts), but it is very difficult to determine the limits and diagnosability of different populations (Mort Isler, pers. comm.). Recently, at least two studies in Bolivia and Paraná, Brazil, are in progress to shed light on this taxonomic puzzle.

#### **YELLOW-BELLIED SEEDEATER** *Sporophila nigricollis*

Scherer-Neto & Straube (1995) indicated that this species was merely observed (no published record, no scientific specimen in collections) in the Itaipu Reserve, close to the border to Argentina. A single specimen, a ♀ collected by Fiedler and Wisniewski in Barra Branca (No. 2000.67) may thus be the first published record of a specimen collected in Paraná although its occurrence there should be expected with regard to the distribution map published by Ridgely & Tudor (1989), as well as the indication of its occurrence in Paraná by Armani (1985).

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## APPENDIX

Species collected by Arkady Fiedler and Antoni Wisniewski in Paraná 1928/29, number of specimens preserved at the Museum of Natural History, Berlin, and localities

1 = Cândido de Abreu and its vicinity; 2 = Faxinal da Boa Vista,

3 = Barra Branca, 4 = Campininha

No. of specimens	Localities				
	1	2	3	4	without
<b>Tinamidae</b>					
<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>	1				
<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	1				
<i>Nothura maculosa</i>				2	
<b>Podicipedidae</b>					
<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>				1	
<b>Phalacrocoracidae</b>					
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>			1		
<b>Ardeidae</b>					
<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>				1	
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	1		3	2	
<b>Cathartidae</b>					
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	3				
<i>Cathartes aura</i>					1
<b>Accipitridae</b>					
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	1				
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	6				
<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	2			2	
<i>Buteo leucorrhous</i>				1	
<b>Falconidae</b>					
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>				1	
<i>Falco femoralis</i>				1	
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	5	2			2
<b>Daptriidae</b>					
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>				1	
<i>Polyborus plancus</i>				1	
<b>Cracidae</b>					
<i>Ortalis guttata</i>			1		
<i>Penelope obscura</i>	1			1	
<i>Penelope superciliaris</i>	1				
<b>Phasianidae</b>					
<i>Odontophorus capueira</i>		1			
<b>Rallidae</b>					
<i>Aramides saracura</i>	8		1		1
<i>Amaurolimnas concolor</i>			1		
<b>Jacaniidae</b>					
<i>Jacana jacana</i>			8		

**Charadriidae***Charadrius collaris* 1**Columbidae***Columba speciosa* 1*Columba plumbea* 1*Columbina talpacoti* 2 2*Leptotila verreauxi* 3 1 1 1*Geotrygon montana* 1**Psittacidae***Propyrrhura maracana* 3 3*Aratinga leucophthalmus* 1*Aratinga auricapilla* 3*Pyrrhura frontalis* 7 4*Forpus xanthopterygius* 3 1*Brotogeris tirica* 4 1 1 1*Pionopsitta pileata* 1*Pionus maximiliani* 14 3 1**Coccyzidae***Coccyzus melacoryphus* 2*Piaya cayana* 2 1**Crotophagidae***Crotophaga major* 2*Crotophaga ani* 5 1 1*Guira guira* 3 1**Strigidae***Otus choliba* 3*Glaucidium brasilianum* 5*Athene cunicularia* 16*Strix virgata* 1**Nyctibiidae***Nyctibius griseus* 1**Caprimulgidae***Podager nacunda* 1*Macropsalis forcipata* 1**Apodidae***Streptoprocne zonaris* 3**Trochilidae***Ramphodon naevius* 1*Phaethornis eurynome* 1*Phaethornis squalidus* 1*Campylopterus currochloris* 1 1*Melanotrochilus fuscus* 1*Anthracothonax nigricollis* 8 1 13*Stephanoxis lalandi* 1 4*Chlorostilbon aureoventris* 3*Thalurania glaucopis* 1 9 7



<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i>	4		2	5
<i>Agyrtria versicolor</i>	15		7	28
<i>Polyerata fimbriata</i>	1		1	
<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>			2	16
<b>Trogonidae</b>				
<i>Trogon surrucura</i>	1			1
<b>Alcedinidae</b>				
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>				1
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	2			
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>			2	
<b>Momotidae</b>				
<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i>	1			
<b>Bucconidae</b>				
<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>			6	1
<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	5			
<i>Malacoptila striata</i>	3		1	1
<b>Ramphastidae</b>				
<i>Bailloni bailloni</i>	9		1	
<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>	18	12		2
<b>Picidae</b>				
<i>Picumnus temminckii</i>	19	1	1	1
<i>Melanerpes flavifrons</i>	8		3	
<i>Veniliornis spilogaster</i>	5		1	2
<i>Picus flavigula</i>			1	
<i>Picus aurulentus</i>	1	1		
<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	7			
<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	2			1
<i>Celeus flavescens</i>	2		1	
<i>Dryocopus galeatus</i>	1			
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	6			
<i>Campephilus robustus</i>	4	1		1
<b>Dendrocolaptidae</b>				
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	4	1		1
<i>Xiphocolaptes albicollis</i>	2	2		
<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>	4		2	
<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i>				2
<i>Lepidocolaptes fuscus</i>	1		5	
<i>Campyloramphus falcularius</i>	1			
<b>Furnariidae</b>				
<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>	3		9	
<i>Cranioleuca obsoleta</i>	1			
<i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i>	4			1
<i>Philydor atricapillus</i>			5	
<i>Philydor rufus</i>	7	1		
<i>Automolus leucophthalmus</i>			1	
<i>Cichlocolaptes leucophrus</i>	1			1

<i>Heliobletus contaminatus</i>				3
<i>Xenops minutus</i>			1	
<i>Sclerurus scansor</i>	1	1	1	
<i>Lochmias nematura</i>	2		1	
<b>Thamnophilidae</b>				
<i>Hypoedaleus guttatus</i>			1	
<i>Mackenziaena leachii</i>			2	
<i>Mackenziaena severa</i>	2			
<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>	5		9	1 1
<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	1		4	
<i>Myrmotherula unicolor</i>			2	
<i>Drymophila ferruginea</i>			10	
<i>Drymophila squamata</i>			2	
<i>Pyriglena leucoptera</i>		1	15	
<i>Myrmeciza squamosa</i>	1		1	
<b>Formicariidae</b>				
<i>Formicarius colma</i>			6	1
<b>Conopophagidae</b>				
<i>Conopophaga lineata</i>	5		4	
<i>Conopophaga melanops</i>			1	
<b>Rhinocryptidae</b>				
<i>Psilorhamphus guttatus</i>			1	
<b>Tyrannidae</b>				
<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>			2	
<i>Phyllomyias virescens</i>		1	3	
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	3			
<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	4			
<i>Elaenia obscura</i>			6	
<i>Serpophaga nigricans</i>	1			
<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	2			
<i>Mionectes rufiventris</i>	1		3	
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>			1	
<i>Phylloscartes kronei</i>			3	
<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>			1	
<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>				1
<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	2			
<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>			1	
<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>			1	
<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	1		2	
<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	3		2	
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>			1	1
<i>Xolmis cinerea</i>	1			
<i>Heteroxolmis dominicana</i>				2
<i>Colonia colonus</i>	2		8	
<i>Attila phoenicurus</i>		2		
<i>Attila rufus</i>			1	

<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>	1		1	
<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	1			
<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	3			
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	4	1		
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	4			
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	3			
<i>Conopias trivirgata</i>			1	
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	10	1		
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	1		4	
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	2			
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	3			1
<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>			1	
<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	2			1
<i>Schiffornis virescens</i>	1	1	5	
<i>Tityra cayana</i>	7	2		
<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	1		1	
<b>Pipridae</b>				
<i>Manacus manacus</i>			12	3
<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i>	1		15	1
<i>Piprites chloris</i>			1	
<b>Cotingidae</b>				
<i>Phibalura flavirostris</i>	2			3
<i>Carpornis cucullatus</i>			3	1
<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>	2			
<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>			2	1
<i>Oxyruncus cristatus</i>			5	
<b>Hirundinidae</b>				
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	1			
<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>			2	1
<i>Stelgidopteryx fucata</i>				1
<b>Motacillidae</b>				
<i>Anthus lutescens</i>				2
<b>Troglodytidae</b>				
<i>Thryothorus longirostris</i>			4	
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	2			
<b>Muscicapidae (Turdidae)</b>				
<i>Platycichla flavipes</i>			9	1
<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	4	1	9	
<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	1		1	
<i>Turdus albicollis</i>			3	1
<b>Emberizidae (Thraupidae)</b>				
<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	2		5	1
<i>Haplospiza unicolor</i>	1			
<i>Poospiza lateralis</i>				2
<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	4			1
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>				2

<i>Sporophila caerulea</i>	5		2	
<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>			1	
<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>			2	
<i>Amaurospiza moesta</i>	1			
<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>	4			
<i>Pitylus fuliginosus</i>	4			
<i>Cissopis leveriana</i>	6	1		
<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i>			1	
<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>	6	1	10	
<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>			3	
<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>	1		2	
<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	4		2	
<i>Thraupis cyanoptera</i>			5	
<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>			1	
<i>Ramphocelus bresilius</i>			9	
<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>	3			
<i>Euphonia violacea</i>			14	
<i>Euphonia chalybea</i>	3			1
<i>Euphonia pectoralis</i>			1	
<i>Tangara seledon</i>			1	
<i>Tangara cyanocephala</i>			10	
<i>Tangara preciosa</i>		1		1
<i>Dacnis cayana</i>			6	1
<i>Tersina viridis</i>	1			
<i>Coereba flaveola</i>			5	
<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>			1	
<b>Parulidae</b>				
<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	3			
<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>			4	
<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	1		5	
<i>Basileuterus leucoblepharus</i>	2	1		
<i>Basileuterus rivularis</i>	2		1	1
<b>Vireonidae</b>				
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>			2	1
<i>Vireo chivi</i>	8			
<i>Hylophilus poicilotis</i>			4	
<b>Icteridae</b>				
<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	6		2	
<i>Cacicus chrysopterus</i>		3		
<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	2			
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	1			
<b>Corvidae</b>				
<i>Cyanocorax caeruleus</i>			1	
<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>	9			